Messrs. Kane Devappa of Sagar, Kalyanapurada Halappa of Sagar, Halappa and Vibhuti Nanjundappa of Channagiri Taluk.

(*e*) The tax imposed on vacant sites not attached to houses but reserved for sheep-pens and cattle-sheds should be abolished.

Messrs. Patel Channabasappa, Venkatagiriyappa and Patel Madappa.

(*f*) Raiyats were allowed, free of tax, sites for making "kanas" from time immemorial. The concession may be kindly continued to them by abolishing the tax lately imposed on such lands.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao and other members prayed that the levy might be held in abeyance till final orders were passed.

Reply of Government.—The Dewan and Councillors have anxiously considered this question. It has, however, to be further discussed in certain aspects. Its final disposal has therefore been deferred, but a decision will be announced as soon as possible.

Subject No. 128.

Recovery of kandayam from pattadars.

Mr. Anandalvar of Mandya Taluk

Summary of discussion.—The recovery of kandayam from other than pattadars and registered hissedars and persons in enjoyment of land may be prohibited to prevent disputes about land. In the taluk, kandayam is recovered from pattadars without enquiry. In some cases it has been the practice during the past 10 or 15 years to levy the kandayam from the shikmidars. The collection of kandayam after enquiry may be insisted upon.

Reply of Government.—When the khatedar pays, the shikmidar cannot be given the preference. It is only when the former fails that the latter can be permitted to pay. The revised Revenue Rules are clear on the point, and no reason exists for their alteration.

Subject No. 129.

Provision of land in every village for building purposes

Mr. Gura Rao of Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In many villages Government waste lands suitable for building sites not being available, the poorer classes of raiyats find it difficult to put up huts &c., on the outbreak of epidemic diseases. Every village may be provided with vacant lands suited for the purpose according to its requirements.

Reply of Government.—Each case should be represented individually to the Deputy Commissioner for relief.

Subject No. 130.

Settlement of compensation of lands taken up for channels.

Messrs. Amble Annaiya Pandit of Chamrajnagar and Guru Rao of Nanjangud.

Summary of discussion.—In dealing with cases of compensation to be paid for lands already taken up or hereafter to be taken up for the extension of channels, two respectable raiyats of the taluk concerned, unconnected with the case, should be selected and compensation assessed on their recommendation. Arrangement should be made for payment of compensation within one year from date of acquisition of lands, failing which, interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ a pie per every rupee per month should be paid to the party concerned up

to the date of payment of compensation, just as raiyats are compelled to do if they fail to pay assessment. In a case in the Yedatore Taluk, lands were taken up in 1894, but compensation has not yet been settled.

Reply of Government.—This will be enquired into, and greater expedition enjoined on the local officers.

Subject No. 131.
Margin of channels.

Messrs. A. Shama Rao of North Mysore Native Planters' Association and C. Srinivasa Rao of Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The prohibition to cultivate an extent of 50 yards on both the sides of channels may be removed, as otherwise there will be little ground left for cultivation at all. The margin in question is the most suitable for cultivation of cardamom, which requires specially cool ground. Coffee jungles are on hill slopes. The manure etc., used above the slope, is washed down.

Reply of Government.—This is no new rule, but one which was provided for in the old Forest Rules. The matter was fully discussed some time ago, and the opinions of Col. Grant and Col. Walker were taken; and the prohibition was only enforced after due consideration. It is, however, noted for further consideration.

Subject No. 132.
Minimum area for coffee cultivation.

Messrs. A Shama Rao, C. Srinivasa Rao, C. Vasudeva Rao, Veerathegowda and M. Ramachendra Rao of Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The minimum extent of 15 acres prescribed for darkhasts for coffee cultivation may be reduced to five acres. Even the smallest raiyat in the malnad (including the holeya) has to live by cultivating the land; and if such a large minimum as 15 acres is insisted on, such people will have to become the slaves of the gowdas. The rule will work hard on poor people, as these cannot be expected to be able to take up 15 acres each.

Reply of Government.—The new rule has been framed after full consideration and discussion. But the representation is noted for future consideration.

Subject No. 133.
Government unassessed kharab land or assessed dry lands in maidan districts.

Mr. Lingegowda of Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the maidan districts Government unassessed kharab lands or assessed dry lands of an inferior quality for which darkhasts are received should, where the extent applied for is not less than 50 acres, be given out at half the prevailing dry rates in the respective villages.

Reply of Government.—The rules relating to the grant of lands on cowl tenure cover all such cases. There is no necessity for passing any new rules. Requirements in individual cases may be specially represented to Deputy Commissioners.

Subject No. 134.
Kharab lands in tank beds.

Messrs. Lingegowda and Amble Annaiya Pandit of Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Kharab lands comprised in the tank beds and not liable to submersion may be granted to applicants for hulgaval at the dry rates prevailing in the village concerned. Such lands are not suited for cultivation.